MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Warning--In a speech to workers and officials at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran in Tehran, a recording of which was broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni made a strong call for unity as well as what PARS characterized as a "clear ultimatum" to unnamed leaders. He told workers that any invitation to stop work, slow down or strike is "treason," adding that those who "want to stop you from working" for the nation should be "pushed aside." Khomeyni warned groups and parties against creating "division and unrest" at a time when "we all need unity of expression," and he went on to criticize those "in the arena" who by their actions or writings create "discord" and divide the nation into "different tribes." Leaders and officials should "come to their political senses," he insisted, instead of "clawing" at each other and thereby weakening the nation's morale. Differences of opinion must be settled by discussion in a "peaceful atmosphere," Khomeyni said, adding that Iran will fall into the "lap of America" if it follows the "division makers." He called on the leaders of the country, "if they are leaders," to learn from the people and described newspapers that are criticizing each other and the Islamic Republic as "satans." If the present situation of "biting each other like snakes and scorpions" continues, Khomeyni warned that he may "feel obliged" to do his "duty" and "take back" whatever he has "given to other individuals."

Beheshti Interview--Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a Tehran radio interviewer that parties and groups that engage in "conspiracies" and "sabotage" or that carry out "armed attacks" are "illegal" and should be "prosecuted." On the other hand, parties that only wish to "express their political views," even if against the government, should be able to freely do so, Beheshti said, provided they do not "lie" or create "disorder" and engage only in "healthy criticism" free from "bias and hostility."

Criticism of Bani-Sadr--The fundamentalist newspaper AZADEGAN has accused President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of planning to resign his post and take power again later. AZADEGAN's editorial, reported by AFP, said Bani-Sadr is "totally isolated" politically and "incapable" of carrying out his duties, adding that he has created a "climate of antigovernment tension and provocation." The president's main aim, the newspaper alleged, is to topple Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

Raja'i Interview--Prime Minister Raja'i has said Iran will get "what America owes us down to the last penny." In a 31 January interview with the newspaper KEYHAN, Raja'i expressed confidence that the "agreements and protocols" signed by Iran will ensure that "not one penny rightfully belonging to our people will remain in American control." Raja'i also discussed internal affairs, saying the outlook for the appointment of his nominees to vacant Cabinet posts is "very bleak" but asserting that in his opinion the people are "insisting" that he should "not compromise in any way."

Cynthia Dwyer, Four Britons--U.S. journalist Cynthia Dwyer, arrested last May on suspicion of spying, has been tried by a Tehran revolutionary court. According to Swiss sources, cited by AFP, the verdict is expected "in the next few days." Regarding the fate of four Britons also held in Iran as suspected spies, Ayatollah Beheshti told a press conference that their fate will be decided "in a few days." In his statement, reported by AFP, Beheshti said he discussed the case of the three missionaries and a businessman with Sweden's ambassador to Tehran. Beheshti also told Tehran radio that the matter was discussed at his meeting with a Swedish under secretary for foreign affairs.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Iranian-Pakistani Relations--In his Tehran radio interview, Ayatollah Beheshti revealed that Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi complained to him about the "hard, critical position" against Pakistan adopted by the Islamic Republican Party nesspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI. "We gave him the necessary explanations," Beheshti said, adding that his talks with Shahi also focused on the possible arrival of the Islamic Conference good offices committee for talks on the Gulf war.

'Acting Foreign Minister' Meetings--Tehran radio reported that "acting Foreign Minister" Khodapanahi held talks with the Pakistani foreign minister and the Swedish under secretary for foreign affairs, who stopped in Tehran en route to New Delhi. A permanent Iranian foreign minister has yet to be appointed.

French-Iranian Relations—Describing the future of French-Iranian relations as "very bleak," President Bani-Sadr said the provision of Mirage F-1 planes to Iraq was tantamount to "an act of war against Iran." In an interview with AFP, Bani-Sadr said the French have "dealt a blow" to the Iranian people's "friendly feeling" toward them. Bani-Sadr expressed doubt, however, that the Mirages will improve Iraq's fighting effectiveness, saying, "It is one thing to have planes and another thing to make use of them."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Saudi Aid Denial—Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has "categorically" denied reports that Saudi Arabia is supplying arms to Iraq, Riyadh television reported, adding that Saudi Arabia desires a negotiated settlement of the Gulf war.

Iraqi People's Army--First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan revealed at a press conference, reported by INA, that 32,000 People's Army members, including 5,000 Arabs and Palestinians, are serving with the Iraqi Armed Forces. Ramadan, who is commander in chief of the People's Army, noted that the 250,000-strong militia has benefited from shared experiences with similar organizations in Yugoslavia and Vietnam.

Military Situation--An Iraqi General Command communique , carried by INA, reported that Iraqi forces killed 140 Iranian troops in various clashes along the Kabir Kuh Mountains and around Dezful and Ahvaz while Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed three Iranian airplanes. In another INA report, an Iraqi commander denied Iranian claims to have retaken Nowsud and revealed that Iraqi troops have advanced farther toward Sheykhan. Tehran radio reported Iranian Air Force planes in action against an armored formation near Al-Halfayah inside Iraq while Iranian artillery countered Iraqi probes around Abadan and Khuninshahr.

Kurdish Situation

President Bani-Sadr told AFP that Kurdish dissidents are weakening the Iranian Army's effort against Iraq by tying down a large number of troops and called on them to stop fighting. While the president ruled out any Kurdish autonomy that means separation from Iran, he said that the Kurds can run their affairs through locally-elected bodies and stressed that any settlement depends on them. Iranian Army troops and revolution guards clashed with "illegal armed groups" in villages surrounding Marivan, Tehran radio reported, and also repelled an attack on gendarmerie barracks in Mahabad. The anti-Iran Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio acknowledged the fighting around Mahabad, reporting that Iranian forces have been shelling the town for 11 days.

Gulf Affairs

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the UAE met in Riyadh, SPA reported, and decided to set up a cooperation council and general secretariat to promote Gulf cooperation. The meeting followed an earlier Kuwaiti proposal at the Islamic Conference summit for the Gulf states to discuss regional security and economic cooperation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RAFI' CITES BORDER CONTROL PROBLEMS, ARMY STRENGTH

LD041934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 4 Feb (ADN)--The fighting strength and combat readiness of the Afghan Armed Forces has increased considerably since January 1980. This assessment was made by the Afghan defense minister, Gen Mohammad Rafi', in an ADN interview in Kabul.

"Our people's army defends the revolution with determination; in cooperation with the security forces, it has inflicted decisive blows on the counterrevolution," Rafi' said. This does not mean, however, that calm prevails throughout the country. It has not yet been possible to end the "undeclared war" unleashed and massively supported by the imperialist countries. Along the hundreds of kilometers-long border, parts of which can only be controlled with difficulty, there are still counterrevolutionary infiltrations and aggression. "This is why Afghanistan still requires the limited Soviet troop contingent for its protection," General Rafi', member of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council, said.

Rafi' emphasized that if the intervention in Afghanistan by imperialist, hegemonic and other reactionary forces ends, then "the Afghan People's Army is fully in the position to guarantee peace to the people and calm in the country on its own."

The active political work of the party and of its youth organization, of which many soldiers are members, is of great importance in strengthening the armed forces' unity and combat ability. "Larger groups of volunteers have recently joined us, on the initiative of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan. They have formed special battalions in the army ranks," the minister said.

KESHTMAND SPEAKS AT PIONEERS PALACE OPENING

LD050650 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 4 Feb (BAKHTAR)--The Central Palace of the Pioneers of Afghanistan was opened yesterday by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo, PDPA Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy prime minister in the Jeshn area.

This palace, which is the teaching and learning centre for the children and youth of the Afghanistan Pioneers in all aspects of life, is meant to prepare the youth to actively participate in the building and development of the new Afghan society. The setting up of this centre is yet another clear proof of the desire of the PDPA and the DRA Government for the proper education of children and youth of the country.

In his opening speech Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, guided by PDPA, attaches great importance to the education of children and youth of the country and looks to this vital problem with a deep sense of responsibility. The opening of this centre, as witnessed by us all today, ushers in a new era for the youth of the country and is also a clear reflection of the genuine desire of the government to the basic problem of education for children and youth of the new generation of revolutionary Afghanistan society. [as received] At the end of his speech, Keshtmand, on behalf of the PDPA and the DRA Government, congratulated the Pioneers of Afghanistan, wishing them success in their revolutionary duties. The ceremony was ended with the performance of a concert given by a number of kindergarten children and a film show.

KESHTMAND, ARIAN RECEIVE MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

GF041631 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman and deputy prime minister, had an introductory meeting today with P. Shagdarsuen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, in the Prime Ministry.

'Abdorrashid Arian, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general, also received the Mongolian ambassador in his office today and held discussions on matters of mutual interest.

RATEBZAD RETURNS FROM WPC CONFERENCE, MOSCOW MEETING

LD041844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Revolution Council, chairman of the democratic Womens Organization of Afghanistan [DWCA] and chairman of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA, returned home this afternoon after participating in the WPC conference in Madagascar.

Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council Presidium; Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, member of the Revolution Council; 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, vice-president, minister of justice and attorney general; Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and in charge of the foreign relations department of the party Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council; other members of the Central Committee authorities; the leadership of the DWOA; and the first deputy minister and acting minister of the Ministry of Education and Training, welcomed Anahita Ratebzad at the Kabul International Airport. Dr Ratebzad participated in the cultural committee meeting of the USSR peace organization in Moscow during her return trip.

KABUL NEW TIMES SUPPORTS MILITARY SERVICE LAW

LD050658 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0425 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 4 Feb (BAKHTAR)--The military service law strengthens defence of the revolution, says Kabul NEW TIMES in its editorial. The defence of the revolution and safeguarding of its gains achieved after strenuous efforts of the party, government and the noble people of Afghanistan is the great task of all.

The paper points out, anti-democratic, anti-national and feudal forces joined hands to topple down the rule of the working class, represented by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and to bring back into power the feudal lords, exploiters and bloodsuckers who thrived like parasites on the labour of workers and peasants.

As the revolution of Afghanistan is the most important turning point in the life of the people of this country the party and government leadership resolved to further strengthen the national defence forces of the country to repulse every aggression made from outside and defeat all the conspiracies and schemes of imperialism, chauvinism and reaction of the region.

The paper says, the new law for military service has been formulated in accordance with the prevailing situation, taking into account all the social and economic conditions of revolutionary Afghanistan. It is meant to strengthen the armed forces as an army of patriots shouldering the prideful and honourable duty of defence of the country, homeland and the people of Afghanistan. Under this law the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will serve as the protector and guardian of the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. The new law declares military service as a legal duty of all the male nationals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to this [word indistinct] the 20-year-old nationals are duty-bound to join the army.

The new law for military service is considered as a political and military instrument and is intended to help in realisation of the aspirations of the Sawr Revolution and especially its new revolutionary phase. It is a strong arm to defend the interests of the working people of Afghanistan against the aggressions and interference of international imperialism, chauvinism and reaction of the region, concludes the author.

AFP: 'MASSIVE' SOVIET BUILDUP IN WAKHAN AREA

BK050810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Afghanistan has moved as much as a "reduced division" of troops into the strategic Wakhan area, bordering China, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources here also confirmed earlier reports appearing in Pakistani newspaper of a massive Soviet buildup in the Wakhan area. The newspaper reports had concluded in effect that the Soviet Union had "annexed" the area. The sources said that the Soviets worked all summer to improve military logistics in the area.

Quoting reports, the sources said the Soviets had already improved the single lane road throughout the valley. Moreover, they had constructed underground bunkers and permanent barracks in the area. They also widened the north-south road to pass along the Pakistani border.

SHAMSUL HAW ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA, REGIONAL ISSUES

BK050525 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq has ruled out the necessity of holding summit meeting between Bangladesh and India on the problem of augmenting the dry-season flow of the Ganges. Talking to the members of the Overseas Correspondents Association in Dacca yesterday, he said Bangladesh wants a rational solution to the problem acceptable to the co-riparian countries of the Ganges basin. The foreign minister maintained that the joint rivers commission has not exhausted all the possibilities of finding out a solution to the augmentation problem of the Ganges waters. He hoped a mutually acceptable solution could be found of the problem in a spirit of good neighborly relations.

The foreign minister refuted Indian press reports alleging that Bangladesh had refused to study the Indian proposal of a link canal. The proposal has been well studied by Bangladesh, he added. Prof Shamsul Haq said the link canal proposal of India, if implemented, will have severe consequences for Bangladesh. The proposed 200-mile-long canal from the Brahamputra will displace about 3 million people besides destroying plains and cultivable lands in Bangladesh. The foreign minister reiterated the Bangladesh proposal for building up natural reservoirs in the upstream of the Ganges in Nepal for augmenting the dry season flow of the Ganges. If the proposal is accepted India will be in fact the largest beneficiary. Twelve natural reservoirs which can be built in Nepal would hold sufficient quantity of water to meet the needs of water of both Bangladesh and India. Nepal is willing to cooperate in such projects.

Referring to the third review meeting between Bangladesh and India on the Farakka agreement, the foreign minister said the meeting is expected to be held in Dacca later this month or in early March.

On the so-called foreigners issue in the northeastern Indian states, the foreign minister reiterated that Bangladesh will not accept anyone expelled by India. He said there has been no illegal movement of persons across the border between the two countries.

Replying to a question on the division of assets and liabilities with Pakistan, Professor Haq said an expert level committee was set up during the Pakistan foreign secretary's recent visit to Dacca. He denied that the idea of division of assets and liabilities has been dropped.

The foreign minister said a meeting of the foreign secretaries of seven South Asian countries is expected to be held in Colombo in the second week of April to discuss the Bangladesh proposal on the South Asian summit for regional cooperation. He said he will discuss the matter with the foreign ministers of Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives during the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi next week.

Professor Haq categorically said the proposed South Asian regional cooperation will not in any case be a political alliance or a new power bloc. Its objective is to forge co-operation among the regional countries in economic, technical, communications, cultural and similar other fields.

GANDHI CRITICAL OF FOREIGN NAVIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK050310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister has cautioned people against the sinister purposes of some powers who have been bringing more and more naval power into the Indian Ocean area. Mrs Gandhi expressed the fear that international rivalry in the region may increase tension but she expressed the hope that it would not lead to conflict. The prime minister referred to the situation in the area in her speeches at public meetings at two islands in Laccadive.

Mrs Gandhi told the people of the area that they have a special responsibility and must remain alert. We must be careful that no other country comes and takes advantage of our people in these islands or elsewhere. India, she said, has its own problems. The economy of the country is building up so that problems of the people can be solved and the country becomes strong. These measures call for total alertness, unity and discipline amongst all both living on the mainland and the island. When the country is seized with problems, deployment of powerful ships in the Indian Ocean is a matter of concern. Some of the ships come into the area to take away the sea wealth that rightly belongs to us. The presence of other ships forebode a sinister purpose.

PRELIMINARIES TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONTINUE

Coordinating Bureau Meeting

BK041636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] In New Delhi, senior diplomats of 90 nonaligned countries have commenced preparatory work for the conference of their foreign ministers beginning on Monday [9 February]. The first formal session of officials held this afternoon considered general and procedural matters. In the coming 3 days they will discuss recommendations about the agenda of the ministerial meeting and suggestions for the elections to the steering and other committees. India's foreign secretary, R.D. Sathe, has been elected chairman of the preparatory official meeting. In his opening remarks Sathe said that he would endeavor his utmost to insure that the meeting discharges its mandate as expeditiously as possible.

Earlier in the day, the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau had met for about 3 hours and discussed recommendations in regard to the draft agenda and the bureaus report on activities since the Havana summit conference in 1979. Raul Roa, Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, presided over the 33 member bureau meeting. After accepting some amendments from Guyana, Yugoslavia and Cuba, the Coordinating Bureau adopted a report which will be submitted to the ministerial meeting.

Briefing newsmen later, a spokesman said that the Guyanese amendment wanted a more detailed reference to the activities of the working group of the bureau on the subject of nonintervention. Yugoslav amendment suggested a general (?pattern) to the setting of the nonaligned ministerial goodwill committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict and its meeting in Belgrade. The spokesman said that the Cuban suggestion sought editorial and stylistic changes in the report. It was also accepted.

The spokesman said the conference both at the official and the ministerial level will break into two committees which will discuss political and economic matters. Four groups will also be set up to deal with various subjects. The conclusion of the officials at today's meeting will be synthesized into a report for the consideration of the foreign ministers. The spokesman said that a special session of the foreign ministers will be held next Wednesday to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the nonaligned movement.

According to the UNITED NEWS of INDIA, the bureau report contained the recommendations of the creation of three different funds to institutionalize and strengthen cooperation among the member countries in the fields of development, financing, commodity marketing and monetary policy.

Draft Declaration Issued

BK0500914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0849 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Feb (AFP)--The revised draft declaration of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference beginning here next Monday expresses full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan.

The 40-page draft, based on the earlier one proposed by India, which made no mention of the Gulf war, stating that it hoped a peaceful solution of the dispute would be achieved by the time of the New Delhi conference, now incorporates a detailed reference to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

"The ministers expressed deep regret over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. This unfortunate development has had grave consequences not only for the people of the two countries, but also for the movement as a whole," the draft says. The draft expresses its "continued readiness" to assist in all future efforts by the nonaligned movement to bring about a solution of the situation.

"The ministers, therefore, appealed to the Governments of Iran and Iraq in the spirit of the nonaligned solidarity, to seek all possible avenues for the commencement of a peace process which will lead to a just and honourable solution."

On Afghanistan, the draft urges all parties concerned with the Afghan issue to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would "determine their own destiny, free from outside interference."

There is no direct reference to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but the draft declaration emphasises "the inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations or of the intervention or interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states."

The declaration, being circulated to officials from 91 [number as received] participating nations, does not mention Kampuchea by name and refers to the Southeast Asian situation in general terms. It stresses the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution which would ensure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states of the region.

The draft expresses the hope that through a process of dialogue and mutual understanding, the countries of Southeast Asia would be able to resolve their differences "in a manner which would eliminate the involvement of outside powers in the region and would lead to the establishment of durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia." Except for the reference to the Gulf war and more details on the Southeast Asia situation, the revised draft is similar to the one prepared by India, observers said.

Soon after the 3 hour meeting of the bureau, the large African group met separately to discuss matters of interest to them. Asked if Kampuchean issue or demand for expulsion of Egypt came up at the bureau meeting, the spokeman said these did not figure in the discussion.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0830 GMT on 5 February, in a similar report, adds the following:

[On Africa, the draft declares full solidarity with the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. It calls upon the Western powers to cease all economic, military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa.

[The draft calls upon the Southeast Asian countries to resolve their differences without the involvement of outside powers.

[It condemns the refusal of Israel to vacate occupied Arab territories and allow for a homeland for the Palestinians.

[Singapore has proposed an amendment to the draft declaration prepared by India for the nonaligned foreign ministers conference. In the amendment it has urged all states in Southeast Asia to work together toward the solution of the Kampuchean problem. It suggested that there should be a political solution to the problem which will enable the emergence of an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea where there will be no foreign troops and which will not be a threat to any country.]

Phnom Penh Envoy's Presence

BK041544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Feb (AFP)--The presence of the ambassador-designate of Kampuchea here and the protocol proprieties of inviting him to the inaugural session of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference on Feb 9, are causing some embarrassment to India, well-informed conference sources said.

The Singapore Government had taken upon itself to lead the protest of the ASEAN member nations of the nonaligned conference against the presence of Dith Mounty at the diplomatic gallery for the inaugural session. The Singapore stand was that a Pol Pot nominee should also be permitted to be present in a similar non-participatroy capacity at the opening of the conference. However, the Indian side has succeeded in prevailing upon Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, the three members from the ASEAN countries, not to insist on it, the sources said.

The Indian side told the ASEAN members that Mr Mounty, who arrived here early last month, would have to be invited along with heads of other diplomatic missions here. The Indian stand was that, in consonance with the Havana summit decision to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant, New Delhi has not invited either the Heng Samrin or the Pol Pot regime to attend the conference. But the Heng Samrin envoy accredited to India, which recognises the regime, is entitled to be invited.

The External Affairs Ministry has, meanwhile, made arrangments for Mr Mounty to present his credentials to the president on Friday, which would entitle him to be invited to the conference on Monday, well-informed sources said. India recognised the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in July last year.

Cuba's Linares Interviewed

PA051238 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Interview with Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera Linares by Pedro Martinez Pires in New Delhi; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the importance of this nonaligned meeting in New Delhi and can you briefly explain its background?

[Answer] This ministerial meeting is important because it is the first since the Havana summit. It was decided then that this conference would be held in New Delhi in 1981. It also has additional importance, because of the current international situation: The nonaligned foreign ministers will be meeting here, facing the challenges this international situation presents to the nonaligned countries.

The Havana summit also decided that the 20th anniversary of the movement would be solemnly celebrated during the New Delhi ministerial conference. This solemn commemoration will be held on the afternoon 1f 11 February and will be attended by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It will receive a special message from commander in chief Fidel Castro, preisdent of the nonaligned countries movement and of Cuba, and it will be an appropriate forum in which to make known the nonaligned countries' primary demands regarding world affairs.

[Question] What is the significance of this nonaligned ministerial conference in India for Latin America and Cuba?

[Answer] We have said that this conference is taking place at a special moment. The principal characteristic of this moment is the installment of a new U.S. administration whose electoral platform was clearly interventinist, aggressive and threatening to the Caribbean and Central American countries. For Latin America the meeting is important because it is the first international forum where the Latin American countries can find solidarity in the face of the threats hanging over them.

In this sense, one thinks first of the Salvadoran struggle and the threats of direct or indirect intervention. The conference will certainly consider this. One also thinks of other struggles in Latin America. Belize should achieve its independence in 1981. It is necessary that this date be met and that it effectively achieve independence and maintain its territorial integrity in the face of the Guatemalan threats to seize some of its territory.

There is also Puerto Rico, where a huge electoral fraud has occurred. It has clarified the character of the U.S. occupation of the island. Therefore, we have the struggle of the Puerto Rican people, who have always had the support of the nonaligned.

There is also the problem of Panama and the Canal treaties, since the new U.S. administration has threatened not to respect the agreements. There is also the solidarity of the nonaligned movement since 1961 against the blockade of Cuba and the U.S. occupation of part of Cuban territory in Guantanamo, against the will of the Cuban people.

The conference is beginning with reports on the South African attacks on the capital of Mozambique during the past few hours. The South African Government and news media have admitted these attacks and have tried to justify them as internationally legal. The capitalist media have reported that South Africa was encouraged in this sense by the new U.S. administration. This is a concern that will be in all of the foreign ministers' minds as soon as their sessions begin here, as has been the case today with the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau.

Nicaraguan Delegate's Comments

PA050332 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Victor Hugo Tinoco, chief of the Nicaraguan delegation to the nonaligned movement's meeting of experts, which began in New Delhi on Wednesday, has said that the new U.S. administration's reactionary strategy in Central America and the Caribbean will be denounced in the nonaligned countries' debates in New Delhi and will be dealt with in some way by the final documents of the movement's ministerial conference.

In an interview given to a special correspondent from this station, Tinoco denounced the U.S. military and economic aid to the genocidal Salvadoran regime, as well as the U.S. economic aggression against Nicaragua through the interruption of loans and the blockade imposed in the international financial organizations.

He also stressed the importance of the nonaligned countries' meeting in New Delhi at a time when there is an increase in U.S. threats of new economic aggression and the use of force against Latin American countries that have implemented an independent policy.

Victor Hugo Tinoco also emphasized that the principles of nonalignment, anti-imperialism, anticolonialism and antiracism have been the pillars of the Sandinist government's foreign policy since the 19 July 1979 revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan representative is chairman of the political committee, an office to which Nicaragua was elected at the outset of the meeting of experts prior to the nonaligned ministerial conference.

TIMES on Indian Approach

BK041536 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1516 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The TIMES of India, in an article [entitled] "Nonaligned Conference--Principles and Reality" by Girilal Jain says that it does appear that the Indian approach on Afghanistan, at once principled and realistic, has come to command a wide measure of acceptance. This may not resolve the issue of the Soviet withdrawal in the near future, but it may help avoid extension and aggravation of the conflict and, if this turns out to be the case, India can legitimately claim credit for making a contribution, however small, to the cause of stability in the region. Consistent with its principle and interests, India could not have taken a stand different from [the] one it has. In view of its consistent opposition to the presence of foreign troops and bases in any Third World country, it could not have endorsed Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, whatever its view of events leading to it. Similarly, in view of its friendly relations with the Soviet Union for a quarter of a century and the Soviet record of support for it on certain crucial occasions, it could not have joined an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. As a result, it opened itself to the charge of ambivalence and it appeared at one stage as if it would be isolated among its neighbours and nonaligned nations, but the Indian approach happens to be realistic as well. Once the Kremlin had its troops in Afghanistan, it could not be forced to withdraw, it could only be persuaded to do so, and it could be persuaded only on terms generally acceptable to it--the presence of a friendly regime in Kabul and cessation of external assistance to rebel groups out to topple it. But if the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is a fact of life which cannot be wished away through brave declarations, so is the problem arising out of Vietnamese military support for the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea and the Chinese assistance to Khmer Rouge. It is unbelievable that anyone can be so cynical as to support the Khmer Rouge which when in power had openly engaged in genocide, but it continues to be recognised as the legitimate government of Kampuchea by a majority in the UN.

The nonaligned can skirt the issue. It can agree to keep the seat for Kampuchea vacant and thus avoid splitting its ranks, but this will be an exercise in escapism and expose the ineffectiveness of the nonaligned movement in coping with real issues. In moral terms it would be absurd to equate Kampuchea with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Whatever their calculations, the Vietnamese have saved a whole race from decimation, if not extinction. The Russians have no such humanitarian act to their credit in Afghanistan. In the same world, therefore, those who call themselves nonaligned should take a more sympathetic view of the Vietnamese action than of the Russian one. Countries that are still genuinely nonaligned and those who recognise the looming dangers should find effective means of stepping up their cooperation in the economic field. The world (?scene) has changed vastly since the fifties when the nonaligned movement was born.

FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

BK041440 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Commentary by T.N. Kaul, former Indian foreign secretary: "India's Foreign Policy--Retrospective and Prospective"]

[Text] One year is perhaps too short a period to assess the progress achieved by a country in the field of foreign relations, but the last 1 year was no ordinary year for India's foreign policy.

The fundamentals of our foreign policy have during this period been restored to their original correct perspective. When one looks to our foreign policy during the 1st year of the new government, the feature that attracts one most is that the concept of nonalignment, the archstone of India's foreign policy, has been restored to its rightful place. It was sought to be interpreted under the previous regime as almost a mandate for pursuing an isolationist policy in India's relations with other countries. This was in effect taking a very negative view of a very positive principle. It was almost as if the concept of nonalignment had been stood on its head.

What nonalignment has always meant to India and what it means today is that we base our relations with other countries on the basis of reciprocity and equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's affairs.

It does not imply by any stretch of the imagination cold shouldering of a friend or embracing an enemy, though this is a purely hypothetical proposition since India does not regard any country in the world as her enemy. If a particular country is more friendly to us and gives support to us where our vital national interests are involved, we will naturally be closer to that country than to another country which generally does not see eye to eye with us.

Coming to our relations with the superpowers, our relations with the Soviet Union have been unwaveringly friendly and warm more than a quarter of a century now. These relations have been tested by time in the fields of economic relations, trade and commerce, in the maintenance of peace and safeguarding of security in this region and in the world at large.

In our relations with the United States, there are new possibilities--new with the change of administration there--and as our prime minister has made abundantly clear we are making all possible efforts to improve our ties with that country. If America reappraises its stands on certain issues of cardinal importance to this country, India will definitely be more than willing to reciprocate.

India's was the voice of moderation when a delicate situation developed in Afghanistan. Other countries are now belatedly veering round to our point of view and are able to see more merit in it. It is undoubtedly a very complicated issue and we were right in our assessment that merely clamoring for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan without taking other crucial factors into account will lead us nowhere.

While recognizing the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, true, India did not receive immediate support from the regional and international community of nations, but now many agree with us that ours was not only a realistic stand but one based on principles rather than convenience.

So far as our relations with China were concerned not much has changed in the last 1 year. That is mainly due to the many internal changes and upheavals taking place in that country. The new Indian Government is taking all possible steps to further normalize relations with China.

In our relations with Pakistan, it is unfortunate that Pakistan has not yet responded to many efforts that we have made for a nonaggression or non-war pact and developing trade and transit through each other's countries. Also, Pakistan has not allowed bilateral questions to stay strictly bilateral. One hopes that in the time to come, Pakistan will appreciate the many advantages of thrashing out differences across the conference table rather than anywhere else.

INDIA ATTEMPTING TO JOIN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

BK041458 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1438 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpt] As a result of discussions held recently between representatives of the Republic of India and the African Development Fund (ADF), tentative agreement has been reached to enable India to join the African Development Fund, an affiliate body of the African Development Bank. The Indian delegation comprised the country's Charge D'affaires to Ivory Coast V. Ramanan (leader) and Deputy Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance in New Delhi P. K. Singh. The African Development Fund side was led by Vice President (finance) B. Ndiaye. India will make an initial subscription of FUA [French unit of account] six million and contribution of FUA three million to the second ADF replenishment (nine million FUA is equivalent to approximately ten million dollars). It is hoped that she will become a full member by the time of the annual meeting of the ADF board of governors scheduled to be held in Lome in May.

CONGRESS-I LEVELS CHARGES AGAINST KASHMIR GOVERNMENT

BK301640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Jammu and Kashmir State Congress-I President Mufti Mohammad Sayeed had a meeting with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi in New Delhi. Later addressing a news conference, the mufti said his party is preparing a memorandum listing allegations of corruption against the Jammu and Kashmir ministry. He accused the sheikh ministry of nonfunctioning and said communal forces and corruption and nepotism have been given free play. According to him the ruling national conference is even justifying Pakistan's attempts to produce nuclear weapons.

In reply to a question, he said Sayeed Mir Qasim was isolated in the State Congress-I Party for advocating a policy of surrender to Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. The mufti said that besides apprising Mrs Gandhi of the political situation in the state, he had also requested her to expedite several projects in the state.

USSR AMBASSADOR ON DRA PEACE, PAKISTAN RELATIONS

DRA Peace Conditions

BK041302 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Pakistan has listed three conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. According to the Pakistani news agency, ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, the conditions are: A political solution to the problem, an invitation to the present regime in Kabul to take part in talks on Afghanistan, and guarantee of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The ambassador acknowledged the Soviet troops have not been able to maintain law and order in Afghanistan and the guerrillas continue to launch hit and run attacks. He also acknowledged that the guerrillas are inflicting casualties.

Pakistan-USSR Relations

BK041717 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Soviet ambassador to Pakistan Vitaliy Smirnov has said the Soviet Union firmly stands for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Pakistan and wishes to establish cordial relations with it. This was stated by him at a function in Quetta.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD

BK041600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker has said that his government considers the situation in Afghanistan, in the wake of the Soviet intervention, to be an extremely important international issue. He said this while speaking to newsmen after his arrival at Islamabad airport this afternoon on a week's visit to Pakistan. He said that Britain continues its support for Pakistan on the Afghanistan issue and that it greatly values the efforts Pakistan is making to achieve a solution to the problem. He said that he will take advantage of this opportunity to visit the refugee camps and will talk to the refugees.

When asked to comment on the French president's proposal that an international conference on Afghanistan be convened, he said that it would be premature for him to say anything at this time.

Blaker said that during his visit he will exchange views on several aspects of the world situation in which both Pakistan and Britain are deeply interested. The situation in Afghanistan, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, the Kampuchean situation and East-West relations will be reviewed during his talks. He said that he will also exchange views on increasing trade between Pakistan and Britain and on British investments in Pakistan.

Blaker spent the day at Karachi, where he met with a number of traders and visited two firms that were established with British capital.

AGHA SHAHI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO IRAN

BK050224 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi returned to Karachi last night after a 3-day visit to Iran. During his stay in Iran he called on Iran's president, prime minister and speaker of the parliament.

RAJA'I: WE SHALL GET WHAT AMERICA OWES US

LD050917 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Feb 81 p 3

["KEYHAN political news service" 31 January interview with Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i; place not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview yesterday with a KEYHAN correspondent, the Islamic Republic of Iran's prime minister emphasized: "We shall get what America owes us down to the last penny, and we shall not leave in its control a single penny that rightfully belongs to our people."

On filling the vacancies in his Cabinet, the prime minister said: "I do not think that these appointments will ever be made as long as I am unable to change my way of thinking about the standards by which ministers should be selected; and since I am responsible for these standards, the outlook is very bleak indeed.

"I believe that the people are insisting that I should not compromise in any way on the standards for which I am responsible and by which I am bound."

On the subject of the conditions accepted by America, the prime minister said: "You should tell the people that, with all of its vaunted pride, America had to come and sit down and give the Islamic Republic of Iran assurances. An assurance from a satanical world superpower to a government that came to power on the triple slogan 'God is great, death to America, hail Khomeyni' is in itself a great victory."

Referring to the amount recovered from America and to what the exact sum was, the prime minister said: "The question we should really ask is 'will they give us one penny less than they owe?' The answer is: Never. We shall get what America owes us down to the last penny. We signed agreements and protocols to this effect, and we will soon be turning the money over to our compatriots. And if you want a full answer, I can only repeat that not one penny rightfully belonging to our people will remain in American control."

On the subject of high prices and whether rationing would affect price controls, the prime minister said: "We carried out a poll--I do not know the exact number of people in the sample, but the figures are available at the prime minister's office--and the result shows that, fortunately, the people have understood the problem. They believe that high prices are, first, the result of economic sanctions and, second, the result of the war imposed by Saddam. However, the government will prevent food shortages by rationing and will maintain supply by controlling the price of goods in its own reserves. In the near future, with God's help and the people's resolve, we will put a stop to the distortions caused by ignorant or negligent traders."

BANI-SADR ON RESULT OF U.S. DISRESPECT FOR ACCORD

LD051006 Tehran PARS in English 0819 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Feb (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--President Bani-Sadr said to a group of local and foreign reporters in a city in the southern province of Khuzestan yesterday that any refusal on the part of the United States to act in accordance with the text of the January 19th declaration would in the long (?run turn) out to be in the benefit of Iran and of other oppressed nations of the world.

Asked for his comment on Ronald Reagan's decision to suspend the delivery to Iran of American arms purchased by the Iranian Government before the hostage crisis, he said that the U.S. Government does whatever it wishes for securing its interests in any part of the world without any logical reasoning. Said he: "Reagan's argument is typical of that of a wolf...but in the long run the United States' action will turn out to our benefit as well as in the benefit of all the oppressed masses of the world."

OFFICIALS, MEDIA REACT TO DELIVERY OF MIRAGES

Majlis Committee Protest

LD051102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1041 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a letter addressed to the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, has protested the French delivery of military equipment to the aggressive Government of Iraq.

The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God. The president and esteemed members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly: At a time when the aggressive Iraqi Government is engaged in barbaric onslaughts on Iran's cities and on defenseless people in hospitals, schools, factories, farms and residential areas, a report about the delivery of military equipment, including Mirage aircraft, to the aggressive Iraqi Government has caused extreme sadness and astonishment to the Iranian people. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, strongly protesting this action by the French Government, calls upon you, representatives of the French people, to use your resources to halt the delivery of military arms to the aggressive Iraqi Government until the aggression ends.

[Signed] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly

Delivery Called War Act

NC041251 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 4 Feb 81

[By Yves Heller]

[Text] Ahvaz, southwest Iran, 4 Feb (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told AFP here today that France had committed "an act of war against Iran" by supplying Iraq with Mirage F-1 jet fighters this week.

In an exclusive interview here in the provincial capital of the Khuzestan oil province, Mr Bani-Sadr described the future of Franco-Iranian relations as "very bleak."

Asked if the French move might lead to the severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Iranian president declared: "Anything can happen."

He said that France had sought "to obtain one Arab market" for its Mirage aircraft, but that helping the Iraqi regime "inspires no confidence among the other Gulf countries."

President Saddam Husayn's regime, he added, was "less stable than previously," and that in the event of a new regime coming to power in Baghdad "France's future chances are finished."

Mr Bani-Sadr said that by supplying Iraq with the aircraft France had "dealt a blow" to "the friendly feeling the Iranian people had towards the French people--and it's not a good policy to lose a friend."

Mr Bani-Sadr said that in his opinion the Mirages would not appreciably enhance Iraq's fighting efficiency.

"It is one thing to have planes and another thing to make use of them," he said.

In conclusion he indicated that there could be no question of mediation in the conflict with [Iraq] as long as Iraqi forces had not been driven out of Iran.

Tehran Radio Assails France

GF041147 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0625 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The clouds covering the failings of the infidel West in the mad war imposed by Saddam against Islam and Muslims have begun to fade away. There is an apparent stand to bolster the military capability of the At-Tikriti enemy, which is being led by French imperialism. But, at this time, the imperialist wing of the West is rejecting any proposal to supply the Islamic Republic with weapons or spare parts. This contradictory stand by the West sheds light on the facts of the aggressive At-Tikriti attack and reveals the objectives the West intends to achieve through the war that treacherous Saddam launched in the dark of night.

No matter what justifications France has given for supplying Mirage planes to the At-Tikriti regime, they remain weak enough to be dispelled by the devilish motivations that continuously drive the West to support the aggressive regime. If France defends itself by referring to previously concluded agreements, we reply that the Islamic Republic also has previously concluded agreements with France on arms supply. But why do war merchants dismiss these agreements and adhere to agreements with the ruling regime in Baghdad? Is this not a deliberate intention and a prejudiced stand of support for this supercilious regime? We have to say here that the Islamic Republic has not called upon any country, even after the economic blockade was lifted, to implement any of the previous agreements made during the buried shah's regime.

The matter is not that of supplying Iran with arms; rather, it is an overt condemnation for the siding with one party, bearing in mind that this stand was not a surprise to our people, who knew firmly that the West had not suspended arms and spare parts shipments to the Ba'thist regime for a single day. The motivation for this stand is that this regime renders great services to the West, services that are the fruits of this treacherous war declared by the infidel Saddam. Some regimes wagered on the supply of U.S. arms and spare parts to Iran once the hostage issue was resolved, but their bets were daydreams that vanished when the U.S. State Department spokesman said that the United States will not honor previous agreements with Iran. At the same time, the Islamic Republic's bets on the West's arms supplies to the Ba'thist regime have been won. If anyone thinks there is a difference between the United States and France, which supplied Iraq with Mirages, we remind them of some important facts.

One of these is that the interests of both the United States and France are alike and closely overlap. Proof of this can be found in the French presence in Africa, which is under the U.S. umbrella; the Chad crisis is still fresh in mind. Another concerns the joint alliance between Western Europe and the United States in various areas, including the military field. Arms sales and alliances with developing countries cannot be concluded without consulting the United States.

Some observers go so far as to say that the United States has the final decision on arms sales. The third fact is related to the imperialist role France plays in areas of influence. The role played by this country can be trusted, even though it describes its alliances with countries as solidarity with the people and in similar terms.

Events have proven that France, as does any strong power, seeks areas of influence and steers political affairs in some areas in the world. So, when France supplied Iraq with Mirage planes at this critical time, this proved that there are interests and personal ambitions behind this move.

France's stand will not hurt Iran, for Iran knows that the Ba'thist regime is defenseless without Western support. This fact drives Iran further toward independence. The more the superpowers withhold the smallest of weapons from Iran and the more they open their arsenals to the Ba'thist regime, the more difficult it becomes for Iran to continue in the same situation as Iraq, which relies on outside aid. The issue now is to manufacture arms at the Islamic Republic's factories. In fact, the officials have not ignored this. From the 1st day of the war, independence was the only means of resisting the aggressive Ba'thist attack and of achieving the great victory, not only against Saddam's regime, but against all despots.

Warships Demanded of France

TA041450 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Persian to Iran 1315 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Iran has demanded from France the delivery of three missile-launching ships previously purchased and paid for, whose delivery has been delayed due to economic sanctions. France has agreed to deliver these ships to Iran. The delivery of planes and warships by France to the belligerent sides, namely Iran and Iraq, clearly demonstrates the (?character) of this imperialist country in igniting the flame of war between these two countries for the purpose of seeking a market for (?its) arms and equipment.

KHOMEYNI WARNS AGAINST DIVISION, PRESS ATTACKS

LD041324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1054 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni at Hoseynyeh Jamaran in Tehran on 4 February to steelmill workers, members of the reconstruction crusade of Zarand and Mahan near Kerman, members of the Islamic society of the office of the prime minister, officials of the foundation for the oppressed and representatives of Zarand and Mahan in the Majlis--recorded, duration 35 minutes; Khomeyni makes no reference to his health]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Since there are different groups present here, among whom I can see a number of disabled as well, and since there are many different groups and societies here, I cannot address them individually. Therefore, I would like to say a few words to all of you gentlemen. [passage omitted on maintaining discipline and order in places of work in order to achieve good results]

All work should be done with utmost devotion and order should be maintained everywhere. If, God forbid, there are troublemakers and individuals who intend to create disturbances in factories, they should not be accepted and their ill-intentioned propaganda should be avoided. Today any invitation to stop work, to slow down work or to strike is treason against the country and treason against the Islamic Republic. Today is not like yesterday, when you were invited to strike. Those strikes were crucial to our destiny; those slowdowns were crucial to our destiny.

All workers and employees all over the country should be wary and should not accept invitations to strike, to slow down or to stop work, or to create anarchy and disturb the peace. These people who want to stop you from working for your nation should be pushed aside. This is a general guideline for all of you.

Different groups, different parties and various individuals should not create division and unrest at a time when we all need unity of expression. Of course, those who intend to destroy this movement and this revolution and to return our country to the condition it was in at the time of taghut [standard reference to the shah] are sitting around and are forcing others in the arena to commit acts and write articles and [word indistinct] to create discord in this revolution and our nation, and divide our great nation into different tribes, so that one tribe will demonstrate in the name of one group and another will demonstrate in the name of another group. This is one of the issues that these individuals and groups have been infused with; they themselves are not aware of it. Those Satans who are sitting abroad and are plotting to destroy all of us are forcing us to cut our roots ourselves. [passage omitted referring to the history and operation of parties in post-revolutionary Iran and other countries]

This nation should awaken. Leaders and officials should come to their political senses; they do not have any political sense. They do not pay any attention to the affairs that are important for this country's protection. They are instigated by people who are not committed to Islam, both from abroad and from inside the country, and are made to fight each other and to act against their country's interests. There is a well-known story in this connection that I do not wish to repeat, but our case is similar to that well-known story. They want to enslave us, our country and our nation, and we are helping them ourselves; we are clawing at each other, we are insisting on weakening our country. Our stands weaken the morale of the army workers and employees and this is the greatest fault we have. If we have differences of opinion and differences of view, we should sit down in a peaceful atmosphere and discuss our problems and solve them. Problems should be solved through understanding. We should not take positions, one standing on one side with his entourage and another on the other side, trying to weaken each other, trying to weaken the Islamic country. These are all results of a lack of Islamic commitment and of political sense.

I warn the whole nation that if you follow these division makers, whoever they may be, your country will fall into the lap of America. [shouts of "God is great"] If the nation finds some individuals or groups who are taking positions that contradict the interests of the country and one tribe [tayefeh] attacks another, its religious duty is to keep away from them and to reject them. You should note what a speaker or a writer is trying to say. Is he trying to weaken anything except his own country and other groups? All of our papers have become battlefronts for anti-Islamic pens. [passage omitted on people who have become disabled or martyred]

The leaders of a country--if they are leaders--should learn from the old ladies, young people and children of the country. They should know that these people are committed to Islam and support the nation.

The leaders--if they are leaders--should note and learn from the masses of the people and from different strata of the nation, since they are devoted to God and are serving God. They should learn from the young people, who cry and ask me to pray that they be martyred. They should learn from the soldiers, who are sacrificing their blood for Islam and the Islamic country. Tomorrow all of you will be responsible to God and to the nations, responsible to our dead, responsible to the unnecessary bloodshed.

We did not expect Saddam to utter such nonsense at the At-Ta'if conference. We did not expect anything from the leaders of those countries that have fallen into their hands [as heard] and those leaders who supported the shah when he was in power, who took part in the shah's crimes and who are participating in Saddam's crimes today. They are acting in accord with their inhuman nature. At their gathering, instead of thinking of Islam, Islamic countries, Palestine and our Islamic movement, they tried to plot to make different groups fight each other in an Islamic country that intends to follow Islam in all of its affairs and to implement Islamic principles. They are plotting to make the Sunni and Shi'a brothers fight each other. We do not expect anything from them. Their satanic nature dictates such behavior.

But we are suffering from the actions of our friends, sons of the nation, those who have been raised in this country and among the people, those whose interests lie with the interests of the nation. Any damage to the country harms them. We are suffering from these people and we have our eyes on them. We expect all of you to think of all of the unnecessary bloodshed, all of our dear disabled, all of the refugees of the war and to think of the progress of Islam.

These papers that are fighting each other and that are starting to criticize the country, criticize the Islamic Republic, criticize different groups or individuals--these are Satans and their pens are held by Satans. Papers, which should be serving this nation and Islam, should all, together, treat each other like brothers, and if they have any criticism it should be brotherly and to the benefit of the one being criticized.

Today, they are biting each other like snakes and scorpions and they are not aware of it, or else they are aware of it and are biting each other on purpose. God help them if they are doing it wittingly; God help them if they are wittingly weakening this country. God forbid if there should come a time when I feel obliged to do my duty [ehsas-e vazifeh konam].

I advise them to keep calm. I advise them not to bite each other, not to claw each other's faces, but to join hands and to help the country progress. Solve your differences of opinion in a brotherly and suitable atmosphere.

Do not let this obligation to do one's duty arise. If this obligation to do my duty arises, I will take back whatever I have given to other individuals. [passage omitted beseeching God for the success and prosperity of the nation]

PARS: Khomeyni Warning 'Ultimatum'

LD051004 Tehran PARS in English 0807 GMT 5 Feb 81

["Imam Warns Rivals To Behave"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 5 Feb (PARS)--The leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, yesterday warned the people and rival groups in charge of the administration of state against challenging each other to the detriment of the state.

The imam, who was talking to a group of several thousands of steel mill workers from Kerman and to members of the mobilization for reconstruction corps from Kerman, Zarand, and members of the foundation for the oppressed (bonyad-e mostazafin), Majlis deputies from the cities of Kerman and Zarand and hundreds of others, said that if rival groups (within the government) were to continue their friction he would have to step in finally "and will take back from them whatever I have given them."

The imam did not specify any group by name nor did he make any mention of the names of any official in Iran, but he was clearly addressing people who are currently in charge of the administration of the state.

Addressing state administrators, without naming them, the imam said that it was the impoverished masses in Iran who had brought the Islamic revolution to its culmination and that only they had made it possible for the current state administrators of Iran to get administrative positions and that the same people are now determined to surmount any difficulties on the path to the final destination of the Islamic revolution. He said he expected the people in responsible positions to quit fighting with each other over personal differences and think instead of all the blood which has thus far been shed for the shaping of the republic.

The iman, who was slightly more outspoken than his usual tone on the issue today, said that the "people who were biting one another like scorpions and snakes" will end up working to the detriment of the whole nation rather than to the detriment of their rivals.

The imam's clear ultimatum to the undeclared administrators within the government betokened rising rivalry between authorities in charge of the state.

KHOMEYNI GIVES GUARDS GO-AHEAD FOR ISLAMIC COURT

LD041250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati, the imam's representative to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, accompanied by several members of the command council of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and reported [words indistinct].

Imam Khomeyni, issuing guidance on the formation of a Shari'a court [courts dealing with cases in accordance with Shi'ite Islamic jurisprudence] for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, instructed that the matter be dealt with expeditiously and that the court begin its work as soon as possible.

KHOMEYNI OFFICE STATEMENT ON PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

LD041124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Statement issued by the office of Ayatollah Khomeyni on 4 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Ever since the victory of the revolution, some committees and organizations have been formed that had no connection with the imam's office or with the imam himself but chose the imam's name for their committee or their organization. However, since some of them are dealing directly with executive and state affairs, those referring to or complaining about these centers and establishments ask the imam's office to investigate their complaints or to deal with their problem. As has been pointed out before, the dear compatriots are once again informed that none of these committees and establishments, especially the bazaar guilds committee, which is still known as the imam's guilds committee, have any connection with the imam's office or with the imam himself. Those who wish to file complaints against this committee should refer directly to the office of the prosecutor general of the revolution and it will deal with their complaints in accord with its duties.

[Signed] Office of Ayatollah Khomeyni

BEHESHTI ON BRITISH DETAINEES, SHAHI COMPLAINT

LD041848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Bureau, Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Supreme Judicial Council, took part in a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters this morning and answered questions on various topics. He also granted an exclusive interview to our correspondent. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Recently, the Supreme Judicial Council clarified its position on various groups and parties. Could you please explain this?

[Answer] In our view, as provided for in the Constitution, those parties and groups who engage in conspiracies, in sabotage, or who carry out armed attacks against the nation and against the Islamic Republic are illegal and should be prosecuted. Those parties and groups who do not take such a position and only wish to express their political views and opinions--even if these views are against the government, against the officials or against the law--provided they do not lie and spread rumors or create tumult and disorder, if they really speak in order to guide the public, should be free and able to express their views, to criticize the law or officials, provided that this criticism is healthy and free of bias and hostility. This should be so and will certainly remain so. The judicial system is dutybound to carefully observe this rule in both cases.

[Question] About the important meetings you had this morning with two important personalities, if possible, please tell us something about these meetings.

[Answer] In these meetings general, political, domestic and world affairs are usually discussed. This morning when the Swedish foreign minister came to see me, in addition to the general topics we discussed, he talked about the four British subjects who are detained in Iran. He asked about their condition and asked that permission be granted for a visit with them, from a judicial point of view. This was his main point. Meanwhile, we discussed some general topics about our relations with Sweden. At noon I met with Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister. He complained about the hard critical position taken by JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI against the Pakistani regime. He said: We have always been interested in the Islamic revolution and Iranian issues; we have been faithful and have tried to support Iran. When we see that JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, which is connected with the Islamic Republican Party, takes such a hard critical position and calls us--meaning the Pakistani Government--the American puppet in the region,this is rather difficult for us to accept. We gave him the necessary explanations. He then talked about his mission to Iran with eight Islamic leaders. We told him that the decision on this matter rests with the government and the Majlis. [end recording]

AFP: REVOLUTION COURT TRIES U.S. JOURNALIST DWYER

NC041604 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Feb (AFP)--American journalist Cynthia Dwyer, arrested here nine months ago, was tried today by a revolutionary court in the Iranian capital, the Swiss Embassy announced.

"The verdict is expected in the next few days", a Swiss diplomat said. He added that an embassy representative had attended the two hearings at Evin Prison.

Earlier today Mori Sobani, who holds joint Iranian and American citizenship, returned to his home after five months in prison.

Another (?person) with joint Iranian-U.S. citizenship, Zia Nasri, is still being held.

Switzerland, which is handling U.S. interests in Iran, had supplied an interpreter to Ms. Dwyer, the diplomat said. Her health was reported to be "satisfactory."

The source affirmed that the procedure at the trial had been "correct".

Ms. Dwyer, 49, was arrested at her hotel on May 5 last year and jailed, accused of spying against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN NEWSMEN IN IRAN SET

NC041348 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Feb (AFP)--Only foreign journalists with "good records" will be allowed to work in Iran, the minister responsible for them said in an interview published today.

'Abbas Duzduzani, minister of Islamic guidance, whose ministry issues work permits to foreign newsmen, said that only those "whom we can trust," would be authorised.

Their past would have to be acceptable and they must understand the meaning of the Islamic revolution, the minister told the newspaper AZADEGAN. Their previous publications in Iran and abroad would be examined before the permits were granted, he added.

Those journalists would be refused "who have no sense of humanity, who act like traitors and are really anarchists who only destroy," Mr Duzduzani said.

The head of the Supreme Court and secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, also told a press conference today that foreign newsmen would be allowed to exercise their activities "as long as these are not against the overriding interests of the people."

"All cases where, instead of journalism, there are campaigns of rumour-mongering and lying... or even undercover espionage going on will be suppressed," Ayatollah Beheshti added.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI MEETS WITH BEHESHTI 4 FEB

LD050934 Tehran PARS in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 5 Feb (PARS)--Agha Shahi, the foreign minister of Pakistan, currently visiting Iran, yesterday met and conferred with the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. He had met with the Majlis speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, for talks on Tuesday and gave him details on the Islamic summit conference in At-Ta'if. He said the conference had reviewed the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and said that it was clear that Iran was not isolated but was able to express its views to the world through various organisations. Agha Shahi added that the heads of the Islamic countries were interested in visiting Iran and said he hoped a satisfactory solution to the war would be found. In reply the Majlis speaker thanked him for his efforts to end the war.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SHAHI, LEIFLAND

LD041236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that yesterday and today Khodapanahi, acting foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and held talks at the Foreign Ministry building with Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, who is in Iran. Mr Leifland, the acting [qa'em-maqam] Swedish foreign minister, who is on a 2-day stopover in Iran on his way to New Delhi to take part in the nonaligned foreign ministers conference, also met and held talks today with the Iranian acting foreign minister. At this meeting, Iran's views of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference and the two countries' political ties were discussed.

SWEDISH OFFICIAL MEETS WITH RAJA'I'S ADVISER

LD041936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau correspondent, the acting foreign minister of Sweden--who is enroute to India to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference--met and conferred with Mohammad Hashemi, political adviser to the prime minister, at noon today. He was accompanied by Sweden's ambassador to Iran. During the meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, they discussed issues to be raised during the nonaligned conference. Discussions were also held about the possibility of Swedish economic and industrial cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, the prime minister's political adviser remarked to the Swedish acting foreign minister that the Iranian Government is aware of the military assistance that some countries, such as France, give to Iraq, which has attacked our country. The Iranian Government, he said, will no longer tolerate such things.

According to our correspondent's report, the two officials also talked about the three [as heard] British prisoners being held in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the Central News Bureau report, the Swedish acting foreign minister also met today with the acting foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They discussed Iranian views on the nonaligned foreign ministers conference and bilateral political relations.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS IN KHUZESTAN

GF041908 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the ambassadors of the Republic of Korea, Turkey and the Netherlands today in a town in Khuzestan. The ambassadors submitted their credentials to the president and then toured the residential areas destroyed by the recent savage shelling by the agent Saddam's gang.

SHIRAZ IMAMS SEMINAR ISSUES 12-POINT RESOLUTION

GF050551 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Friday imam seminar has ended in Shiraz with the issuance of a 12-point resolution. In the resolution, participants from Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad, after considering the critical situation of the country, condemned any deviational scheme and warned newspapers against publishing divisional subjects, saying they should first be exposed and then banned.

The resolution also asked the Islamic Majlis to cancel any laws left from the idolatrous regime in order to make life easier for the people.

In the resolution, the Friday imams of Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad called for the completion of Mr Raja'i's Cabinet, which should comprise devoted and trustworthy citizens. In addition, the governors general of these provinces were asked to have the responsible officials meet every week with the Friday imams to review the people's shortages. The resolution also demanded the backing and support of the government and other revolutionary organizations, security of the cities by responsible authorities and the just and equitable distribution of goods among the villages.

The resolution, passed by the Friday imams of these provinces, asked the officials of the Voice and Vision of Islamic Republic of Iran, Shiraz center, to respect the above-mentioned items, and proposed that equal opportunity be awarded to all villages in the provinces. Further, the resolution called on the officials of the Voice and Vision to respect and reflect the wishes of the Friday imams and asked reporters and commentators to respect Islamic teachings, which should be the guideline of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Friday imams declared their total support for the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the selfless revolution guard corps, gendarmerie, mobilization police and other national forces, and prayed for God's support and complete victory over the infidel enemy.

The resolution asked the three provinces tribal foundations to pay more attention to the cultural affairs of the tribesmen and to inform the Friday imam of the province of any shortage or problem. The resolution states: While taking into consideration the present situation of our war-striken brothers and sisters, Friday imams should encourage the people to make more donations and discourage counterrevolutionaries from taking advantage of the situation.

The seminar also approved the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran's stand on the issue of the hostages and the line taken by the government. The seminar of Friday imams praised the defeat of the United States, as the nation's imam wished, praised the student followers of the imam's policy for their action, and asked them to publish the documents seized to reveal the foreign agents, nationalists [as heard] and U.S. Marxists.

The Friday imam seminar opened 2 days ago and was chaired by Shiraz Friday Imam Ayatollah Dastgheyb, in the presence of the Fars governor general. During the seminar, the problems of Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad were discussed. According to our correspondent, directors of government offices attended the seminar this afternoon and shortages in the villages were discussed. It was decided to consult the imam's office for those regions that do not have Friday imams and to have the Friday prayers foundations provide libraries and books and to inform the Friday imams of any lack thereof.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 395

LD041854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Communique 395 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots. The following report gives details of some of the self-sacrificing deeds of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation in the regions involved in the fighting between the forces of truth and falsehood during the past 24 hours:

1. This morning illegal armed groups fired upon the barracks and premises of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and of the Gendarmerie of Mahabad with light and heavy weapons. Our forces returned their fire. The self-sacrificing forces of Islam suffered no casualties in this clash.

2. This morning the enemy brought the city of Abadan under fire, which resulted in damage to a number of homes. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one enemy tank and its crew and three trenches, while other casualties were inflicted upon enemy forces on various fronts near Abadan. The high-flying fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran attacked a motorized brigade in the Al-Halfayah region in Iraq yesterday and destroying more than 50 vehicles and killing or wounding about 100 enemy mercenaries.

4. [number as heard] The self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran shelled enemy positions in the Khuninshahr region and destroyed one antiaircraft ammunition depot and three trenches and inflicted some casualties on the aggressive enemy.

5. Yesterday, Susangerd, Shush and Jesr-e Nadere came under enemy artillery fire. As the result of a series of operations by the fighters of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this region, 5 enemy trenches were destroyed and some 10 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded. In the Dezful area five self-sacrificing soldiers of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were wounded by enemy artillery fire.

6. Four Iraqi planes violated the airspace of some of our southern cities yesterday but were forced to flee by the antiaircraft fire of our air defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS ESTABLISH LIBERATION MOVEMENTS UNIT

GF050509 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] In executing the orders and instructions of the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and in order to support the world's struggling oppressed, the Islamic Revolution Guards Central Command announced the establishment of a unit for the Islamic liberation movement.

In a statement issued by the Islamic liberation movements unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Central Command, it was announced that the Islamic liberation movements unit, springing from the world strategy of the Islamic revolution, will establish fraternal relations and contacts with those movements fighting for freedom from the servitude and fetters of Western and Eastern imperialism and world Zionism. It is known that the world liberation movements pin great hopes on the Islamic revolution in Iran and hope that, through the support of this pioneering revolution, they will achieve success and victory.

GUARDS STATEMENT ON RECENT FIGHTING, IRAQI LOSSES

LD041806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS, the following communique was issued today by the central headquarters of the revolution guards corps:

1. Our forces positioned on the Zahab front managed to inflict the following losses on the enemy:

A. The discovery and clearing of some minefields.

B. The capture of a large amount of enemy equipment, including various kinds of arms, ammunition, and gas masks.

C. The killing of six Iraqi observers.

2. On a front in (Kuyeh Zolfaqari), in Abadan, revolution guards opened fire on the enemy, destroying one ammunition dump and killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers. No guards were wounded during these operations.

3. Marivan's revolution guards, after mopping up the villages of (Masungar) and (Komerlang), managed to discover a large quantity of various kinds of arms. Six members of the Komeleh Party were arrested in connection with this and a person who claimed to be a member of the organization of Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas surrendered himself to the revolution guards and was granted safe conduct.

4. Over the past 2 days, seven enemy soldiers have joined the Sanandaj and Paveh revolution guards.

5. During a demonstration in Iraq, 16 Iraqi security officials were killed.

[Signed] Public relations office

MARIVAN GUARDS CORPS REPORTS RECENT IRAQI LOSSES

LD041822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Summary] The revolution guards corps in Marivan, quoting the 28th Division in Marivan, has reported:

Yesterday Iranian fire blew up an enemy artillery ammunition dump on the other side of (Bashmeh), in Iraq. According to our observers, the enemy suffered losses as a result of this explosion. Three days ago, Iranian forces set the enemy position in the vicinity of (Hardimi) on the Marivan border on fire.

The Central News Bureau has reported that yesterday our forces used artillery fire to crush the enemy post in the Panjwin region of Iraq, blowing up five enemy ammunition dumps. Our forces also mopped up the villages of (Zeyleh), (Bersiyah) and (Chalusi) in the Marivan area. Six members of the Komeleh and Democratic Parties were arrested during these operations.

PARS REPORTS ON WESTERN FRONT FIGHTING SUMMARIZED

LD041846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS, in the past 24 hours on the Meymak front our forces crushed enemy positions from both the air and the ground. Yesterday, eight tanks, three vehicles and two gun batteries belonging to the enemy were destroyed and their crews were killed. On the Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts exchanges of artillery fire are continuing. Iranians have destroyed two trenches and one ammunition dump belonging to the enemy on the Sumar front.

According to another PARS report, the enemy, following their retreat on the Meymak front, increased their forces in the past few days and brought areas in the region under intense artillery fire, but, thanks to the Iranis' fire, they were again forced to retreat, leaving behind many dead and wounded. Yesterday, in the Meymak region, about 200 Iraqis were killed or wounded.

Artillery battles between the two sides have been continuing since last night on the Meymak, Konjancham, and Kan-e Sakht fronts. This morning, in the Meymak region, two Iranian Air Force fighter aircraft completely destroyed an enemy artillery trench and killed its crew.

In the past 48 hours, 14 Iranian soldiers' bodies have been transferred to Razi hospital in Ilam.

KHAMENE'I WITNESSES HAMID AREA FIGHTING

LD041859 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Summary] A Central News Bureau correspondent has quoted a commander on one of the Ahvaz fronts as saying that the army crushed enemy positions around the Hamid garrison yesterday, destroying one bulldozer, one fuel tanker and killing a number of enemy soldiers. Khamene'i himself witnessed the burning of the Iraqi equipment.

COMBAT AROUND SUSANGERD AHVAZ RADIO REPORTS

GF041527 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz, quoting the Khuzestan governor general's public relations office, has reported that Islamic warriors destroyed 6 enemy trenches and have killed 14 Ba'thist infidels in an operation on the Susangerd front. On another front in Susangerd, these combatants destroyed 4 foxholes and 6 trenches of the Ba'thist army and killed or wounded 13 of Saddam at-Tikriti's mercenaries. According to the same report, Susangerd is under enemy fire. Our forces, however, are responding to that fire.

The Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz, quoting the Khuzestan revolution guards' public relations office, has reported that on one of the fronts of right against wrong in southern Iran yesterday, an Iraqi officer did not fight against the Islamic combatants and surrendered to the Islamic forces instead.

TEHRAN: SITUATION 'BACK TO NORMAL' IN AHVAZ

LD041908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS, the situation in Ahvaz is back to normal. This city has left behind the difficulties and sorrows of war and people are back to their everyday life. On Saturday, one of the Ahvaz schools will be back to normal; other schools will be opened next week.

Our correspondent reported at 1645 from Ahvaz that damaging operations are continuing against the enemy on the Allaho Akbar front. Last night the Iranian forces destroyed an enemy gun northwest of this front.

VOICE OF IRANIAN KORDESTAN CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT ATTACKS

Mahabad Shelling 'Barbaric'

JN041552 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] It is reported from Mahabad that the army and the revolution guards are unashamedly continuing their barbaric crimes. According to the latest reports, Mahabad was subjected to artillery shelling from the army's garrisons at 1100 today. The shelling concentrated on [word indistinct] at a time when the citizens in the city are suffering from the cold and from starvation.

We call on all citizens of Kordestan and on all free men in Iran to raise their voices in denunciation of these barbaric measures. On honest citizens of Kordestan, the shelling of Mahabad with 120-mm and 150-mm guns by the reactionary regime has now entered its 12th day. All of the oppressed and the citizens of Iran, particularly the citizens of Kordestan, must protest and stage demonstrations against the regime's measures. We also call on free Iranians and patriots to expose these measures to all Iranians. This can be done through the world's information media.

Instead of protecting and defending Iran's borders and trying to regain control over occupied areas, the barbaric regime is shamelessly shelling Mahabad, on the instructions of its American masters. These fascists are killing Mahabad citizens at a time when they are suffering from the cold. Once again we call on all citizens in Kordestan and on all free men to protest this fascist action and to expose it to the Iranian people.

Deputy Governor Rebutted

JN041458 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] West Azarbayjan Deputy Governor Hashemi has denied BBC reports that Mahabad has been subjected to shelling, terming them baseless. It would have been better for Hashemi to have listened to radio Urumiyeh before making such statements [words indistinct]. His excellency should not have lied or exposed himself to the citizens of West Azarbayjan, because Mahabad has now been under shelling for the 11th consecutive day. Let him ask the revolution guards and the army, who are hostile to the people and who are stationed in Mahabad, and let him ask the citizens as well.

Kurdish Villages Shelled

JN041555 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] We have just received this news item from Mahabad: Our correspondent reports that the reactionary government has been shelling Mahabad with artillery and rockets for the past 11 days. It has expanded its aggression to the Kurdish villages in the Mahabad region, which are being exposed to the artillery shelling of the antipeople army and the agent guards.

Yesterday, the hostile army and agent guards in Miandow Ab attacked Kurdish villages in the region, such as Sabzak, (Sarkunar), (Qalatakundi) and other villages. Heavy losses were inflicted, but no details on the dead are yet available.

In another development, our correspondent says that Hashemi, political assistant of the West Azarbayjan governor, has shamelessly told Tehran radio that we kill defenseless people. We would like to say that such savage acts are carried out only by the authorities of the Islamic Republic, as an expression of their filthy intentions and fascist practices.

NVOI SUPPORTS KURDISH DEMANDS, URGES END TO FIGHTING

TA042034 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Fratricidal War Is Not the Solution to the Ethnic Problem"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Once more disturbing reports are emerging from the western part of our country, Kordestan, about military clashes and the fanning of fratricidal war. Once more one brother is firing at another. Once more the blood of our compatriots, whether Kurds or members of the country's armed forces, is being spilled. This is happening when our country, more than at any other time, is in great need of unity of word and action and of alliance among all peoples residing in Iran, among all true forces of the revolution, religious or nonreligious.

We all know that the wretched hawks of world-devouring U.S. imperialism are openly preparing an extensive plot and aggression against Iran. They are publicly raising the issue of overthrowing the legitimate Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and installing a regime in our country that would be dependent on imperialism. Our country and people are engaged in a war imposed by U.S. imperialism and its element. The counterrevolutionaries, Savakists, agents of the shah, elements and mercenaries who constitute U.S. imperialism's fifth column in our country and the compromising liberals have raised their heads, and are operating against the gains of the Iranian revolution, in accord with the CIA's plan and prescription, and are striving to restore conditions to their previous state.

The revolution and our nation's revolutionary gains are exposed to the danger of aggression by U.S. imperialism and to the plots of the counterrevolutionaries. In such sensitive and critical conditions, the interests of Iran and of the revolution dictate that all of the nation's power and everyone's efforts be exerted to repel and smash the real and dangerous plots. Unfortunately, there are certain hands at work that are constantly striving to stir the water and to fish in it for themselves and for their American masters.

The problem of Kordestan is one of our country's acute problems. The people and all true revolutionary forces acknowledge that this problem should be resolved by peaceful means and through recognition of the Kurds' ethnic rights. All acknowledge that the Kurdish people played an important role in the victory of the Iranian revolution. These people want to enjoy their indisputable national rights within the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A popular, anti-imperialist and Islamic revolution has taken place in our country that has transformed the shape of our society. Naturally, these changes and transformations should also apply to the ethnic peoples and minorities residing in our multinational country. They should enjoy their indisputable [word indistinct] and national rights under the auspices of a popular and Islamic system. This is a reality whose implementation the imam of the nation has also repeatedly stressed.

Unfortunately, during the almost 2 years since the victory of the glorious revolution of our nation, no practical, decisive and democratic measures have been taken to resolve the ethnic problem, including a settlement of the Kurdish problem. Regrettably, the imam's wise recommendations in this connection have not been implemented by the authorities. This has and is giving an opportunity to provocative and subversive elements to cowardly exploit the pure and patriotic sentiments of the kurdish people, to make them pessimistic toward the Islamic Republic, and, ultimately, to set the stage for a fratricidal war in Kordestan. Through a revolutionary, wise and correct policy, the counterrevolutionaries must be exposed in Kordestan, and by recognition of the ethnic rights of the Kurdish people, the plots of the counterrevolutionaries in Kordestan must be neutralized. The true revolutionary forces have always demanded and continue to demand that practical measures be taken by the government in connection with recognition of the ethnic rights of the Kurdish people, and that the six-point plan agreed upon by both sides be translated from words into action. If this is done, it will define the limit and boundary between the true forces of the Kurdish people--who are demanding their ethnic rights within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran--and the counterrevolutionaries and incident seekers who act as one with the libetal bourgeois, the feudalists and the extreme leftists and the extreme leftists and rightists.

Experience has shown that the country's problems cannot and should not be resolved through military campaigns and fratricide. The consolidation of unity of word and action and alliance among all peoples residing in our homeland is essential. It is only in such a way that the enemies of the Iranian revolution throughout the entire country, including Kordestan, can be disarmed, the ground be prepared to consolidate national unity in the country, and all plots, conspiracies and provocations by internal and external enemies of liberated Iran be defeated.